September 2004

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions

Visit the Technical Standards Program Web Site at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/

DOE Technical Standards Program Document Status 08-27-2004

Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 28

Out for Comment – 13

Published in August 2004 – 3

5-year Review Status

Revision in Progress – 12

Reaffirmation in Progress – 26

Cancellation Pending – 16

Cancellation in Progress – 3

Inside This Issue

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

This year, the annual World Standard's Day will be on October 13, 2004. See Satish Khanna's article on page seven of this newsletter for additional information.

In June, Congress passed the Standards Development Organizations Advancement Act of 2004 (P.L.108-237). The purpose of the Act is "to encourage the development and promulgation of voluntary consensus standards by providing relief under the antitrust laws to standards development organizations with respect to conduct engaged in for the purpose of developing voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes."

The Standards Developing Organizations Advancement Act of 2004 recognizes the contributions of standards development organizations and the associated voluntary consensus standards to our national economy. In response, it revises the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 4302) to provide limited relief to standards development organizations under existing antitrust laws. To view the new law, go to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ237.108.

Page five of this newsletter contains an article by John Bosh of the Environmental Protection Agency which addressed how the National Technology Transfer Act (P.L.104-113) encouraged Federal, as well as State and local government, to participate in the development and use of voluntary consensus standards for measuring and controlling air pollution. The article cites specific activities and standards resulting from the cooperative efforts between government and standards development organizations. This article has been reprinted with permission from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Mary Haughey

Steve Domotor of the Department of Energy, Office of Environment, Safety and Health provided an article, *DOE's Biota Dose Committee Scoreboard*, detailing activities of the Biota Dose Assessment Committee (one of our topical committees). Additional information on that and other DOE topical committees can be found on the DOE topical committee web page at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/overview/topcom.html.

Pat Finn of the Office of Environment, Safety and Health provided an article on the newly revised DOE Hoisting and Rigging Standard, DOE-STD-1090-2004, which was issued in June and can be found at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/standard/std1090-04/toc.html. Because of the size of this document, it is posted in twenty separate files. The standard was also one of the last DOE technical standards to go through the manual review and comment process before we introduced our web-based review and comment system.

In June, the Technical Standards Program (TSP) introduced the new RevCom for TSP, a web-based review and comment system on the web at http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp. Several technical standards have since been posted on RevCom for TSP, including the draft revision to the Electrical Safety Handbook. Although we have continued to post draft standards on the "Drafts for Review" page of the TSP web site, all comments to DOE Technical Standards must now be made through RevCom for TSP. Comments that are sent by other means are considered informal.

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We revised Technical Standards Program Procedure DOE-TSPP-6, *Coordination of DOE Technical Standards*, to be consistent with RevCom for TSP. TSPP-6 can be found at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/overview/tspp06-c6.pdf.

We plan to provide training for RevCom for TSP in Germantown, Maryland, on September 28, 2004. If you are a RevCom for TSP user and are interested in participating in the training, please contact me at Mary.Haughey@eh.doe.gov.

If you have any questions on using RevCom for TSP, please contact Mary Haughey, TSPO Manager, at Mary.Haughey@eh.doe.gov. In order to share the lessons learned from using RevCom for TSP, we have captured some of the questions from users and provided answers below.

RevCom for TSP vs. the Directives System RevCom

Question: I received an alert that a DOE Technical Standard is available for comment on RevCom. I went to the DOE Directives web site and clicked on RevCom, but I cannot find the standard. Why not?

Answer: Although they use the same RevCom process for review and approval, the Directives System and Technical Standards Program are totally separate programs and their documents are posted on separate web sites. The Technical Standard Program contains only DOE technical standards (i.e., standards, handbooks, technical standard lists) and is managed by the Office of Environment, Safety and Health (EH). The Directives System contains a wide variety of directive documents (i.e., orders, manuals, notices, and guides) that addresses budget and personnel issues, as well as technical issues, and is managed by the Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation (ME).

To review and comment on DOE Technical Standards you must go to RevCom for TSP. The link for RevCom for TSP (http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp) is on the DOE Technical Standards web site at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/. The link for the Directives RevCom is on the Directives System web site.

Subject Matter Experts

Question: Does a Subject Matter Expert (SME) need a password to log into RevCom for TSP?

Answer: No. An SME can log into RevCom for TSP with just an email address. Some SMEs have been registered by their Technical Standards Managers (TSMs).

Question: One of our SME's logged in for the first time. The SME's e-mail address does not appear on the data base of SMEs under our Technical Standards Manager (TSM). Is there a time delay on adding SME's to the list?

Answer: SMEs do not have to pre-register. If an SME logs in for the first time and he/she is not already registered, the SME selects his/her organization. When the SME sees the document list, the documents will appear in the "Not Assigned" area, but the SME can still comment. If the SME self-registers, the TSM doesn't see the SME in their "Assigned User" listing. Doxcelerate (the developer of RevCom 5.1) is adding this to the issues to be addressed for future improvements.

Question: Can you change RevCom for TSP to automatically add the e-mail address of all SMEs that self-register to the registered SME list?

Answer: Doxcelerate is adding this to the issues to be addressed in future improvements.

Question: Can RevCom for TSP include a place for the proper name on the SME list? Some e-mail addresses do not clearly identify the user. This will make it easier later to assign SME's to a document.

Answer: Doxcelerate is adding this to the issues to be addressed in future improvements.

Pop-ups

Question: We are using IE 6.0 with the Google search and "pop-up" blocker. While doing the SME test, the "pop-up" blocker picked up a popup when we went to the SME login. Is that intentional and do we need to turn off the "pop-up" blocker when logged in to RevCom for TSP?

Answer: RevCom 5.1 uses a "pop-up" window to display the text of the document for review and comment. If the users want to see the section of text, they should turn off the "pop-up" blocker. Some browsers allow the user to turn on "pop-ups" for a particular web site.

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Timeouts and Saves

Question: I was entering data when I was timed out. Apparently you have to do an internet transaction periodically not just use your keyboard.

Answer: Our security provisions require an automatic timeout be provided. RevCom for TSP will timeout and lock you out of the system if you don't either "Save" or "Submit" a package over a 30-minute period. You should periodically "Save" your comments or you risk loosing them if the system times out. Saving comments does **not** submit them to the next level or the author. You must formally "Submit" the package for the comments to be sent or available to the next level. You can "Save" the comments and come back to them and make changes later. You can also "Save" the comments, logout, come back later, and make changes before submitting them to the next level. However, you must "Save" your comments before logging off or being timed out or the comments will be lost. You must "Submit" your package before the due date or you will be locked out of the system and the comments will not be forwarded.

Question: Do I need to save each response before I submit a package?

Answer: Yes.

Question: I added comments and included other comments. They weren't there the next time I looked at that section and they weren't in the package that I submitted. What happened?

Answer: You forgot to save the comments. You must click save before proceeding to a new comment or section or the data will be lost.

Question: As a Program Office TSM, if I want to accept all the comments submitted by my subordinate organizations, can I consolidate comments by choosing "Select All," clicking on "Save," and then submit the package?

Answer: Unfortunately, no. You need to open each section of the document, select the comments to be retained for that section, and then click "Save" before moving to a new section. If you select the comment, but neglect to save it, then the comment will not stay selected. You must open, select, and save each section separately; there is no way to select all sections at once and save them.

Lastly, after selecting and saving all questions, as well as adding any of your own, you must remember to submit the package.

Authors

Question: I had a question on identification of the author of a standard. I can't find anywhere on the system where the SMEs & TSMs can see the author listed for each standard. Am I missing it?

Answer: No, you aren't missing it. The authors are not listed. We are considering options to list the author's name and email address. In the meantime, we will add their names to the notifications.

Notifications

Question: Can you add a direct link to the appropriate login screen to the notification e-mails sent to SMEs and delegates?

Answer: For the short term, we will add this link manually. We are looking at adding it automatically in the future.

Question: It appears that every time an SME is added to the list everyone on the list receives an email of the action. Is this correct? Are emails sent to everyone on the list?

Answer: Yes, at this time an email is sent to every SME when a new SME is notified.

Question: If I am a TSM, can I arrange to have someone else get the same automatic notifications that I get?

Answer: Absolutely. Several TSMs have already requested this feature; however, this change must be made by a Technical Standards Program Office (TSPO) administrator. Send an e-mail to the Technical Standards Program Office at TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov with your name, organization, and the e-mail address for the person who is to receive duplicate notifications.

Hierarchy

Question: Do comments from contractor TSMs go through the DOE site TSMs or Program Office TSMs?

Answer: RevCom for TSP can be configured either way. Comments from DOE-site TSMs go through the applicable Program Office TSMs. As a default, comments from contractor TSMs were originally set up to go through the DOE Program Office TSMs, but were changed to go through DOE site TSMs whenever DOE TSMs specifically requested. There are two things to consider when requesting such a change:

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(1) Because the due dates for comments are set back 7 days for each level of reporting, the contractor TSM and anyone under him/her would typically have 7 days less to comment. If the contractor has two levels of reporting (DOE-site TSM and DOE Program Office TSM), the contractor TSM would need to submit comments 14 days before the DOE Program Office due date and his/her SMEs would need to submit comments 21 days before the Program Office due date.

(2) Comments from the contractor TSM or his/her SMEs will not be submitted to the author unless both the DOE site TSM and the DOE Program Office TSM forward the comments at each step and on time.

Question: Can the DOE TSP Office Administrators see the list of SMEs assigned by TSMs?

Answer: Currently they cannot. Only the TSM who assigns the SME can see the SME. If they self-register, their names are not listed. Doxcelerate has added this to the issues to be addressed for future improvements.

Question: When I submit my comments, do I have to specifically select/write-in/cc/etc. the DOE TSM's name and e-mail address for the DOE TSM to receive my comments or do the comments automatically go to the right TSM?

Answer: When SMEs self-register, they select their organizations. When TSMs register SMEs, they designate their organizations. When TSMs are registered by TSPO administrators, the TSPO administrator designates the organization. There is a hierarchy established in RevCom for TSP that determines to whom each set of comments is forwarded for action based on the designated organization. If you have specific questions on who gets your comments, please contact Mary Haughey, TSPO Manager, and indicate your organization.

Changing Schedules

Question: The instructions in the TSM/SME/delegate User Guide found at the Help section of RevCom for TSP for setting the due date state:

"....Each TSM within the review hierarchy has the authority to change the date (i.e., either shorten or extend) comments are due to them; however, only the TSM or Preparing Authority (PA) or author to whom you will be submitting your comments can change the date your final comments package is due to them.

Each time you change the dates comments are due to you, RevCom will give you the opportunity to notify your reviewers (Delegates, SMEs, and TSMs in your reporting organizations) that you have changed the date....."

However, as a TSM, I have not been able to change the due dates for my SMEs. Will this be fixed?

Answer: Doxcelerate has been working on this issue. We are currently able to change schedules for groups, but not individuals.

Delegates

Question: How does the delegate process work?

Answer: The delegate process is really pretty simple:

1. A new draft gets posted and the TSMs receives a notice.
2. The TSM creates an account for a delegate (i.e., someone who can assign SMEs, and review/edit their comments).
3. The TSM assigns one or more delegates to the draft document and RevCom for TSP sends assignment e-mail notification.
4. Delegates assign SMEs to review the document (optional), then review/edit and include/exclude their comments in the comment package for the organization just like the TSM.
5. The TSM reviews and includes/excludes choices made by delegate(s), and then submits the final comments package.

Ultimately, it is up to the TSM to assign the delegate(s) and submit the comments package, so the user must be there at the beginning and end of the review process.

Posting Draft Standards

Question: Many of my reviewers are not very computer literate. Consequently, it's often easier for me to have them provide comments that I then enter into RevCom for TSP. Unfortunately, the TSP home page appears to have stopped providing copies of draft documents. I would like to see the draft available from the home page as well as from RevCom for TSP. Is it possible to do so in the future?

Answer: In order to serve our users better, the TSP will continue to post draft documents on our TSP web page. However, comments will need to be entered on RevCom for TSP for them to be considered as formal comments.

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Pollution Control

By John Bosch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

HOW THE NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND ADVANCEMENT ACT (NTTAA) HAS WORKED FOR THE NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

This article and graphics have been reprinted with permission from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The article, written by John Bosch, from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, first appeared in the Spring/Summer 2004 issue of the ANSI Reporter, the quarterly newsmagazine of ANSI.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) is the federal manager of the national air pollution control program. One essential ingredient in our stewardship is to ensure consistent and common ways of measuring pollutant emissions for use by industry and regulating authorities throughout the nation. Without such methods in place, we can be neither clear nor consistent in our air quality or emission-reduction goals. Nor can we be confident that sources are in compliance with any or all of the underlying environmental regulations or that the environmental indicators are showing us progress or decline in environmental performance.

After thirty-five years of building the U.S. air pollution control program, we in EPA now comprise only the small top tier of a national pyramid that has been growing and changing since the original Clean Air Act of 1970. There are now 250 or so state and local agencies that do the real work of rolling back air pollution where it is now excessive, or preventing it where the air is now clean. This means that our role in providing national standardization in air-related measurements is even more important; all of these organizations, as well as the 50,000 or so affected regulated sources, rely on us for guidance on standardized techniques for air pollution measurements.

Since 1970, our job in OAQPS has shifted from actually conducting the national air program while simultaneously building a national infrastructure, to one of advising and helping all those state and local agencies now doing most of the national environmental workload. Complicating the picture is a new national interest in air toxic pollutants and a renewed focus on reducing emissions from smaller and smaller sources. Another challenge is that the national environmental budgets are getting smaller with no reason to believe that this tendency will reverse anytime soon.

The question we now face is how can we meet our increased responsibilities and demands upon us with diminishing resources? We decided to take a fresh approach and concentrate on becoming a catalyst for new technologies and protocols to quantify emissions. We now actively look to help research organizations, academic institutions, and regulated entities undertake research, development, and field demonstrations in these areas. Our added value to these partnerships is the assurance that we will recommend, approve, endorse, or otherwise encourage the state and local agencies to use the new techniques. However, we must be prepared to justify or defend the science and field experiments behind our acceptance of these new technologies.

ANSI has undertaken the responsibility of accrediting organizations that develop national standards, a role which has been absolutely essential to our national air pollution management responsibilities. ANSI's accreditation process provides a high level of independent credibility and assurance that the standards are developed in a true consensus process - one that is open, balanced, and supported by an appeals process if necessary. Without the existence of such a system, we could not have begun to change our course to be facilitators and catalysts to the national air program.

The National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA), signed into law by President Clinton in 1996, has helped us greatly in adopting our "catalyst" approach. The NTTAA encourages federal agencies as well as state and local governments to achieve greater reliance on voluntary standards and lessened dependence on government-unique standards. It has enabled our scientists to work more closely with voluntary consensus organizations (VCOs) in general, and in particular with ASTM International Committee D22, *Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres*. We participate in the D22 subcommittee on *Ambient Atmospheres and Source Emissions (*D22-03) for two primary purposes:

There are now 250 or so state and local agencies that do the real work of rolling back air pollution where it is now excessive, or preventing it where the air is now clean...All of these organizations, as well as the 50,000 or so affected regulated sources, rely on us for guidance on standardized techniques for air pollution measurements.

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1. To encourage development of new stack-test methods or emission measurement protocols for which we anticipate a need and for which there is not a current EPA method.

2. To participate in the betterment of EPA stack-test methods currently in use with the intention to approve these as approved alternatives to the current methods.

The committee has been quite active and work in the area has been successful. The examples shown in the sidebar accompanying this article are but a few of the successful efforts resulting from work with ASTM and others under the guiding auspices of the NTTAA.

We have experienced significant leveraging and cost-contributions by interested parties and remain confident that the proper regulatory interests have been well served. Many voluntary standards have already been accepted by EPA as either primary or alternate compliance-determining methods and more will soon be forthcoming. We hope to continue this valuable relationship with ASTM — as well as with other VCO's as authorized by ANSI. Both the public and private sectors have been well served by these joint ventures and more benefits will undoubtedly accrue as time goes on.

For more information on the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, please visit www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps.

John Bosch is senior engineer in the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at the United States Environmental Protection Agency. He can be reached at 919.541.5583 or Bosch.John@epamail.epa.gov.

ASTM Committee D22-03 Ambient Atmospheres and Source Emissions:

Examples of joint work

- Determining Particulate Matter in Stack Gases using an Inertial Microbalance
- Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Flue Gases Generated from Coal-Fired Utilities
- Quality Assurance for Continuous Opacity Monitors in Stacks
- Quality Practices for Stack Testers and Accreditation Protocols

Standards developed by ASTM D22-03

- ASTM D6522-00, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers*
- ASTM Method D6348-03, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Compounds by Extractive Direct Interface Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy*
- ASTM D6420-99 *Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry*
- ASTM D6735-01, *Standard Test Method for Measurement of Gaseous Chlorides and Fluorides from Mineral Calcining Exhaust Sources—Impinger Method*

DOE Revises DOE Hoisting and Rigging Standard

By Pat Finn, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy

Pat Finn

The latest revision to the DOE *Hoisting and Rigging Standard*, DOE-STD-1090-2004, was formally approved for publication on May 27, 2004, and is now available on the DOE Technical Standards website. This is the eleventh revision to the document that was first published as the DOE *Hoisting and Rigging Manual* in 1980. In 1996, it first appeared as a DOE technical standard under the auspices of the DOE Technical Standards Program.

This standard consolidates applicable Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) and national consensus standard along with more stringent requirements deemed necessary to adequately control hoisting and rigging work within the Department of Energy. Examples of DOE specific provisions for which there are no national consensus requirements, include chapters on critical lifts, pre-engineered production lifts, hostile work environments, and miscellaneous lifting devices.

The standard was developed and is maintained by the DOE Hoisting and Rigging Technical Advisory Committee (HRTAC), one of the first topical committees formally chartered by the DOE Technical Standards Program. Its membership includes both Federal and contractor safety and engineering professionals from across the DOE complex. The Committee meets annually in the May/June timeframe and provides a forum for members to share information between sites on hoisting and rigging program strengths and weaknesses. It is also the primary mechanism by which future changes to the standard are proposed, discussed and voted upon.

The most significant changes to the 2004 edition of the standard appear in the chapters addressing critical lifts, overhead cranes, construction hoisting and rigging, and miscellaneous lifting devices. Descriptions of all changes discussed and balloted at the annual HRTAC meetings are available in the minutes of the 2001, 2002, and 2003 meetings. All changes to the standard are annotated with a vertical bar in the text margin.

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While the DOE *Hoisting and Rigging Standard* is a best practices document, much of its content, such as the OSHA, ANSI/ASME, and Crane Manufacturers Association of America standards are mandatory within DOE. In addition, many DOE organizations have, on their own initiative, adopted the standard as mandatory to ensure safe and proper hoisting and rigging operations at their facilities. Whether mandatory or not, the standard is and will continue to be the standard by which the excellence of DOE hoisting and rigging programs are judged.

Questions or concerns about the content of the standard may be directed to Mr. Pat Finn, EH-22, or to an organization's representative to the HRTAC. Suggested changes will be discussed at the next meeting of the HRTAC, and if approved, will appear in the next revision to the standard.

AN UPCOMING EVENT

U.S. World Standards Day 2004 Celebration

"Standards Connect the World"

(By Satish C. Khanna, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety)

Please mark your calendar for Tuesday, October 13, 2004 and the venue; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, DC. The event is *World Standards Day (WSD),* as designated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The U.S. standards community has been celebrating this event every year since 1990.

The theme of the U.S. World Standards Day 2004 event is; *Standards Connect the World.* Standardization has revolutionized all walks of our lives in a big way. Even though the world is fragmented politically, standardization transcends all such bounds and unites humanity the way we all live our day-to-day lives. Standardization programs are vital in providing solutions to technical, social, economic issues, and in environmental protection endeavors. Standards bring about coordination amongst products, services, systems, and personnel on a universal plane to serve people.

This year's U.S event will feature an exhibition, reception, dinner, and presentation of the Ronald H. Brown Standards Leadership Award. American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) are the co-chairs for this celebration with participation of some 50 trade associations, professional societies, standards development organizations, corporations, and government agencies. The celebration will pay salutations to the value of standardization to the nation's economy and the consumer community.

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DOE's Biota Dose Assessment Committee Scoreboard

By: Stephen Domotor, Office of Air, Water & Radiation Protection Policy & Guidance (EH-41)

(Chairperson, DOE's Biota Dose Assessment Committee)

Committee Overview and Recent Activities

The Department of Energy's (DOE's) Biota Dose Assessment Committee (BDAC), a Technical Standards Topical Committee established in 1998, continues to be proactive in national and international discussions concerning radiation protection of biota (plants and animals) and ecosystems. Protection of biota from potential radiological impact is an emerging scientific, stakeholder, and regulatory topic that is being actively pursued by several countries and by international scientific organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). DOE, through the representatives and expertise of the BDAC, has been engaged in these discussions to ensure that practical, cost-effective methods and rational approaches for demonstrating radiological protection of biota are being considered and incorporated into conceptual frameworks being proposed by the IAEA and ICRP. DOE's "Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota," developed by the BDAC and documented in DOE Technical Standard DOE-STD-1153-2002, provides practical, cost-effective screening and analysis approaches for demonstrating radiation protection of biota. The Technical Standard, available since 2002, is now widely implemented at DOE sites, and is being used by other federal and international organizations.

RESRAD-BIOTA, a Companion Software Tool for Implementing the DOE Technical Standard on Biota Dose Evaluation

The RESRAD-BIOTA code serves as DOE's "next generation" software tool for implementing the DOE Technical Standard on biota dose evaluation. The code, released in September 2003 with a User's Guide in January 2004, provides a complete spectrum of biota dose evaluation capabilities, from methods for general screening, to comprehensive receptor-specific dose estimation. The code was designed to be consistent with and provide a tool for implementing the DOE's standard, mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, upon which it is based. The code provides advanced analysis capabilities in a manner that will support the anticipated needs of DOE and other organizations nationally and internationally. This code was principally developed by DOE, with support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), through the informal interagency Ecological Radiological Work Group (ECORAD-WG). The work group was led by DOE and coordinated under the oversight of the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS). The core team of DOE's Biota Dose Assessment Committee, augmented with representatives from the EPA and NRC, comprised the ECORAD-WG.

RESRAD-BIOTA Code Features and Capabilities

The RESRAD-BIOTA code duplicates the flexibility contained in the DOE "graded approach" methodology regarding assumptions, environmental transfer parameters, allometric relationships, Biota Concentration Guides (BCGs), and associated dose limits and dose rate modifiers. Advanced features include: dose conversion factors for eight finite-sized organism geometries; sensitivity analysis; text and graphic reports for easy interpretation of data; an advanced "Organism Wizard" for configuring user-defined ecological organisms; ability to specify multiple food sources and food chain transport; and capabilities to save and retrieve evaluation data and user-defined organisms. The RESRAD-BIOTA code implements the concepts of primary and secondary reference organisms now being pursued by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). The code, and a companion User's Guide, is available at no cost from the DOE Biota Dose Assessment Committee Web site (http://homer.ornl.gov/oepa/public/bdac). A RESRAD-BIOTA Code Training Workshop is being offered September 14-15, 2004 at Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), Chicago, IL. Registration information is available at the BDAC web site.

Recent BDAC Outreach Activities

Representatives of the BDAC recently gave presentations on the implementation of the BDAC-developed DOE Graded Approach to Biota Dose Evaluation and the RESRAD-BIOTA code at the Health Physics Society's 49th Annual Meeting held July 11-15, 2004 in Washington, DC. The BDAC, along with staff from Argonne National Laboratory's Environmental Assessment Division, will be presenting the RESRAD-BIOTA Training Workshop in September, 2004.

Please contact Stephen Domotor (BDAC chair; EH-41; 202-586-0871; Stephen.Domotor@eh.doe.gov) for additional information concerning these or other activities of the BDAC, or for interest in becoming a committee member.

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Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster. This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following are the recent changes in the membership list.

David S. Compton (Alternate TSM for DR-1)
DOE Headquarters/DR-1
Specpro, Inc.
1000 Independence Avenue
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Fax: 513-648-3071
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Geoffrey G. Gorsuch (replaces John Saluke as TSM for Mound)
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Karen A. Moses (replaces Dixie L. Evans as Alternate TSM)
U.S. Department of Energy
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1955 Fremont Avenue, MS-1240
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
Phone: 208-526-7701
Fax: None
E-mail: moseska@id.doe.gov

Hershell Parks (Replaces David Klamann as TSM, D. Klamann goes to Alternate TSM)
Wackenhut Services, Inc.
Nevada Operations (WSI-NV)
P.O. Box 168
Mercury, NV 89023-0168
Phone: 702-295-4306
Fax: 702-295-2377
E-mail: parks@nv.doe.gov

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1.0 DOE Technical Standards Projects

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/.

1.1 DOE Technical Standards Recently Sent for Coordination

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/contact/stdsmgrs.html . The full text of these documents are available for comments at RevCom for TSP http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp located on the TSP website.

No entries were received in August 2004.

1.2 DOE Technical Standards Recently Published

The following DOE Technical Standard were recently published and posted on the TSP web site:

- *Chemical Process Hazard Analysis,* DOE-HDBK-1100-2004, August 2004 (Superceding DOE-HDBK-1100-96, February 1996)
- *Process Safety Management for Highly Hazardous Chemicals,* DOE-HDBK-1101-2004, August 2004 (Superceding DOE-HDBK-1101-96, February 1996)
- *Nuclear Explosive Safety Study Functional Area Qualification Standard*, DOE-STD-1185, August 2004
- *Radiological Control, DOE-STD-1098-99*, Change Notice 1, June 2004 (Superceding DOE-STD-1098-99, July 1999)

Copies are available on the TSP web site.

2.0 Non-Government Standards Actions

2.1 American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7. Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp. ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization Standards.

2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at http://www.asme.org/codes/newdocuments.html. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of draft new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at http://cstools.asme.org/wbpms/PublicReviewPage.cfm. A respective comment period end date follows each listed document.

2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during August 2004 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/SNEWS/AUGUST_2004/acta_aug04.html. Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at http://www.ans.org/standards/new/ lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The August/September 2004 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at http://www.nfpa.org/PDF/nfpanews0904.pdf?src=nfpa.

THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS

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Publications: *Standards Actions* and *The Standards Forum and Standards Actions* are electronic newsletters available on the TSP web site (**http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/**). To update your mailing list and/or e-mail addresses, please email us at **TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov** or call Norm Schwartz at 301-903-2996.

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